



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of its descent into the modern world both as a whole and as regards specific rules of law. The development of Roman law and its reception by the nations of today occupy the first volume. The author has treated the latter subject country by country, a method which while simplifying the task of the writer, fails to give sufficient emphasis to the similarity of political, economic, and social conditions of the fourteenth and subsequent centuries which led to the revival of Roman law in Western Europe. Certainly the Bologna Revival gave the initial impetus to this movement; but if the conditions in other countries had not been favorable, if the earlier customary law had not been in a decadent condition, only a partial adoption of Roman law might have taken place, as was actually the case in England, where the customary law had at that time already developed into a national law. The author's treatment of the influence of the earlier systems of law on Roman law is interesting. So also is his account of the Roman law school, and his argument for the codification of American law.

The second volume is not so much a manual of Roman law as a comparison of specific rules of Roman law and the corresponding rules of Anglo-American, French, Spanish, German, and other modern legal systems. Without at all minimizing our debt to Rome, it would seem that a mere identity of principles would not inexorably prove a historical connection, but rather that since the object of law is justice, all systems tend to reach similar concrete rules of law. But all systems of law are rigid, though not in the same way, and it is in this sense of enabling the English courts to overcome the rigidity of the common law that Roman law has been of the greatest service.

The author has the unusual qualifications of having been at the same time an experienced teacher of this subject and a law librarian. Hence it is not surprising to find an entire volume devoted to a bibliography of Roman Law, with the materials for further study, both primary sources and modern references, arranged in sections corresponding to the sections of the History and the Manual. A comprehensive index completes a work which well deserves whatever favor may be accorded to it by the profession.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CASES ON FUTURE INTERESTS. By ALBERT M. KALES. St. Paul: WEST PUBLISHING Co. 1917. pp. xxvi, 1456.

INTRODUCTION TO JURISTIC PSYCHOLOGY. By PRANDODH CHANDRA BOSE. Calcutta: THACKER, SPINKS & Co. 1917. pp. 423.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE. By ELIJAH N. ZOLINE. New York: CLARK BOARDMAN Co. 1917. pp. lx, 570.